United Nations A/66/111

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 June 2011
English
Original: Arabic/English/Russian/
Spanish

Sixty-sixth session
Item 99 (n) of the preliminary list*
General and complete disarmament

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

Report of the Secretary-General

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11-39099 (E) 120711 130711

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I. Introduction

1. On 8 December 2010, the General Assembly adopted resolution 65/54, entitled "Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation". In operative paragraph 8 of the resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

2. Pursuant to that request, on 24 March 2011, a note verbale was sent to Member States inviting them to provide information on the subject. The replies received are reproduced in section II below. Additional replies received will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. Replies received from Governments

Australia

[Original: English]
[1 June 2011]

Australia's strong commitment to multilateral principles and approaches in the field of non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament is indisputable, and we have consistently advocated the benefit of multilateral processes in achieving progress on international security issues.

Australia regards the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as the cornerstone of the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime. In July 2010, Australia and Japan established a multi-country non-proliferation and disarmament initiative to take forward the 2010 NPT Review Conference outcomes. The establishment of the initiative reaffirms Australia's commitment and high priority to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament in the multilateral context.

We also continue to actively pursue entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty.

Australia was therefore disappointed that once again we were unable to support this resolution at the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Australia cannot agree that multilateralism constitutes the sole principle in negotiations on disarmament and non-proliferation, as is implied in operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution. In Australia's view, effective progress on global non-proliferation and disarmament objectives requires a combination of multilateral, plurilateral, regional, bilateral and unilateral measures working to reinforce each other in order to achieve concrete results.

Preambular paragraph 8 of the resolution specifically recognizes the complementarity of such measures, and in the future we hope that the operative paragraphs of this resolution will reflect this understanding.

In Australia's view, the assertion that multilateralism provides the only sustainable method of addressing non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament

issues disregards the potential of alternative measures such as bilateral and regional measures to address global security issues. The matters at stake are simply too vital. The international community cannot afford not to make use of all measures available to improve the global security environment.

Australia, together with Canada and New Zealand, submitted an explanation of our abstention from the vote on the resolution at UNGA 65.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[2 May 2011]

Lebanon supports the adoption of effective measures to counter the dangers that threaten international security and peace as a result of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It supports disarmament and arms regulation agreements resulting from multilateral negotiations with the participation of a large number of countries, regardless of their size and power, with the goal of reaching complete disarmament under strict international control. It believes that the promotion of multilateralism is a core principle in negotiations in this area with a view to establishing universal norms and enlarging their scope. It renews and fulfils its commitments to multilateral cooperation as an important means of pursuing and achieving common objectives in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation at a time when Israel's maintenance of an enormous arsenal of weapons of mass destruction continues to pose a direct threat not only to Lebanon but to all States in the region, even endangering international peace and security.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[14 June 2011]

Mexico believes that progress in respect of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation is an essential element for building trust and preventing conflicts among States.

In this regard, Mexico has always expressed support for disarmament with a view to achieving greater international stability on the basis of the principles of the maintenance of international peace and security; to that end, it suggests the following steps:

(a) To urge the nuclear-weapon States to reduce the size of their nuclear arsenals, thereby reducing the nuclear threat in the near future;

(b) To promote the development of greater measures of transparency in the nuclear field, particularly in respect of the implementation of the relevant international treaties, the agreements reached by the international community and as a voluntary measure to build confidence so as to continue to progress in nuclear disarmament;

(c) To seek agreements aimed at the reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons;

(d) To continue to urge States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction to fulfil their obligations without delay, particularly with regard to the prompt destruction of all their chemical arsenals;

(e) To promote universal accession to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, particularly among the States of annex 2, in order to ensure its early entry into force;

(f) To strengthen the protocols regarding the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, which are, for the most part, acquired through illicit channels;

(g) To seek the establishment of a treaty on the arms trade which would include a system of marking, the registration of firearms and ammunition and of ballistic fingerprints on weapons involved in crimes, and control of the sale of weapons.

At the domestic level, Mexico is carrying out the following actions in relation to the promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation:

(a) **Mexico is enforcing and implementing the legally binding** instruments to which it is a party;

(b) Mexico regards disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy as pillars in the building of a world free from the threat of nuclear weapons;

(c) It is contributing at the national level through the participation of military personnel in regional and international forums, the submission of reports to the United Nations and the Organization of American States, the provision of advice on undertaking various international commitments and through the enforcement of its domestic legislation, specifically the implementation of the federal law on firearms and explosives;

(d) Administrative and legal measures are being implemented to prevent and avoid the proliferation of conventional weapons, harmonizing existing legislation to regulate and control the import and export of weapons, powders and explosives, chemical devices and substances and materials that can be used for weapons manufacture;

(e) Mexico does not produce, stockpile, possess or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, anti-personnel mines or cluster munitions.

Lastly, Mexico notes that arms regulation is complicated at the international level by the absence of a mechanism for standardization, for either conventional or non-conventional weapons, and because there is no catalogue of weapons and ammunition.

Panama

[Original: Spanish]
[2 June 2011]

In recent years our country has undertaken global, bilateral and *multilateral* initiatives at the regional, hemispheric and international levels, as well as domestic

mechanisms to promote non-proliferation and to counter the non-proliferation of current asymmetrical threats (at border points, ports and airports). We can therefore say that our cooperation is international and accepted. With regard to disarmament, the national Constitution establishes that Panama cannot have an army. However, import and export controls are applied to war materiel and related elements pursuant to the agreements concluded and the policies and standards laid down in such agreements.

Qatar

[Original: English]
[12 May 2011]

The Government of the State of Qatar is of the view that promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation lies in the necessary ratification of all countries to the treaties that ban weapons of mass destruction as well as cooperation in full transparency with the organizations responsible for the implementation of these treaties.

Spain

[Original: Spanish]
[27 April 2011]

As a global as well as European actor, Spain must firmly commit itself to the reforms of multilateralism, which necessitates a greater engagement in the renewal of our international relations as well as of our mechanisms and institutions.

A responsible non-proliferation and disarmament policy requires the promotion of an effective multilateral system. To that end it will be necessary:

- To seek comprehensive political solutions that prevent, discourage or stop recourse to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or conventional weapons;
- To integrate policy on non-proliferation and disarmament into general security policy;
- To consider the possibility of including "non-proliferation clauses" in bilateral and regional relations;
- To promote the universality, defence and strengthening of international treaties, conventions, agreements and regimes;
- To strengthen the role of the United Nations Security Council;
- To promote the national implementation of international obligations;
- To improve the effectiveness of verification mechanisms through political, economic and technical support and to make them more intrusive;
- To strengthen systems of import and export control with respect to defence and dual-use materials and to increase the number of parties to such systems;
- To promote international information exchange;

- To strengthen technical assistance among States and cooperation for development;
- To promote legal and responsible trade in defence materials and dual-use technologies, and prevent illicit trafficking;
- To facilitate collaboration among government agencies, non-governmental organizations and industries that share the same objective.

Only an effective multilateral system can successfully tackle the threat to international peace and security posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in combination with other phenomena such as international terrorism, transnational organized crime, failed States, and regional conflicts.

Turkmenistan

[Original: Russian]
[25 May 2011]

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 65/54, entitled "Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation", which refers to General Assembly resolution 56/24T of 29 November 2001 on multilateral cooperation in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and global efforts against terrorism. The resolution was adopted on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations in order to maintain international peace and security; to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace; and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.

Pursuant to this resolution the United Nations Disarmament Commission carries out necessary and useful work to develop confidence-building measures and ensure transparency in the area of conventional weapons, underlying the importance of multilateralism in addressing these matters. The United Nations Disarmament Commission is one of the most suitable platforms for international efforts to step up multilateral disarmament diplomacy, to strengthen existing international non-proliferation and arms control mechanisms, and to establish new such instruments. In 1998, the post of a Special Coordinator on transparency was established. Transparency in armaments is a factor that helps to strengthen mutual confidence, prevent destabilizing supplies of arms and create an atmosphere conducive to comprehensive disarmament.

In addressing disarmament issues, the advocacy and awareness-raising activities of the United Nations Department for Disarmament are aimed at ensuring balanced military spending, preventing the threat of nuclear war and co nbating the illicit trafficking in weapons.

On 12 December 1995, a General Assembly resolution recognized the permanent neutral status of Turkmenistan. On that basis, a Constitutional Law on the permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan was issued on 27 December 1995. This Law proclaims the permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan and is the foundation of its domestic and foreign policy, which is designed to strengthen stability and social

harmony and to develop friendly and mutually beneficial relations with States in the region and around the world.

A fundamental condition for Turkmenistan, arising from its neutral status and international obligations, is the peace-loving nature of its foreign policy. Accordingly, all matters are addressed exclusively through political and diplomatic channels, primarily the Charter of the United Nations and authoritative international organizations. The foreign policy of Turkmenistan, which aims to develop ties with other States and international bodies and to establish a human and constructive order in the world, has played a beneficial role in ensuring regional peace and security, a priority issue for the international community.

The neutral status of Turkmenistan, its foreign policy doctrine of non-affiliation with any blocs and its rejection of the use of force as a means of resolving international disputes predetermine its stance with regard to peace and security. In this context, Turkmenistan fully supports international efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In its legislation, Turkmenistan proclaims its refusal to possess, manufacture, store or transport nuclear, chemical, bacteriological and other types of weapons of mass destruction or related technologies.

In his statement at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly on 26 September 2007 in New York, the President of Turkmenistan, affirming the peace-loving policy of Turkmenistan and its multilateral cooperation in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation of various weapons, said the following: "The legislation of Turkmenistan proclaims the refusal of our State to possess, manufacture, store or transport nuclear, chemical, bacteriological and other types of weapons of mass destruction or related technologies. Recently, in 2005, the People's Council of Turkmenistan decided to adopt a Statement on Supporting the Initiatives of International Organizations to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. In 2006, in Semipalatinsk, Turkmenistan, together with other States of the region, signed the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia. That document is unique in many ways, since, for the first time since the Second World War, it proclaims the establishment of a vast region free of nuclear weapons on the map of the northern hemisphere. It is noteworthy that our joint initiative echoes the aspirations of the majority of countries and that it has been highly acclaimed by the international community and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly."

The signature of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia by the five Central Asian States (the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan) is thus a clear example of multilateral efforts to address disarmament and non-proliferation issues. The establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region is an important factor in maintaining peace, regional stability and fruitful cooperation among our countries, a collective contribution towards the gradual development of a global community and, of course, an important element in enhancing regional security and nuclear disarmament.

Turkmenistan has ratified a number of international conventions and agreements for the implementation of its disarmament obligations: the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction; the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development,

Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction; the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings; the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition; and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Turkmenistan is not involved in the manufacture of arms and no arms of any kind are transported through its State territory. Accordingly, Turkmenistan is fulfilling its disarmament and non-proliferation obligations, meeting its commitment to prevent threats to international peace and security, and supporting joint disarmament and non-proliferation efforts by the international community as a whole.

The International Conference on Disarmament in Central Asia and the Caspian Basin, held on 24 June 2010 in Ashgabat under the aegis of the United Nations with the participation of the current Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Secretary of State and Foreign Minister of Kazakhstan Kanat Saudabayev, represented a concrete step towards implementing the international initiatives of Turkmenistan proposed by the President of Turkmenistan at the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly and supported by the Secretary-General. It will be recalled that representatives of the following major international and regional organizations were involved in the work of this inclusive Conference: the Commonwealth of Independent States; the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; the Organization of the Islamic Conference; the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization; and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The participating States were Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Under the leadership of the President of Turkmenistan, a clearly defined national position has been developed and is being upheld with respect to disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Turkmenistan welcomes the constructive proposals of the international community and certain States aimed at facilitating global disarmament processes and, guided by national and regional priorities, stands ready to participate in these efforts. In that context, Turkmenistan is playing an active role in disarmament efforts in the cause of peace, harmony and shared progress.

The aforementioned Conference extensively reviewed and analysed the disarmament situation and the participation of the States of Central Asia and the Caspian Basin in relevant agreements; a compelling discussion was held on the international legal framework for disarmament and how it can be enhanced; and attention was paid to the role of international organizations in solving these issues at the global and regional levels and to the possibility of them providing assistance to the States of the region in such matters.

Stressing the need for careful study of the extensive experience in the area of disarmament accumulated by international and regional organizations, and primarily the United Nations, participants mentioned the special significance of the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, which is today assigned an important role in creating an effective model for concerned cooperation and coordination of the disarmament process.

Noting the need for synchronized efforts and consolidation of common interests, participants emphasized that joint work and the adoption of agreed and integrated approaches to security and disarmament issues will eventually be the most effective ways and means of solving pressing problems.

The Ashgabat meeting created a solid platform for the elaboration of concrete measures and an ongoing exchange of views on collective security issues. It therefore promoted the strengthening of peace and stability in the region.

A final document was adopted at the conclusion of the Conference.

In the light of the above, Turkmenistan supports the resolution entitled "Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation" and calls on countries to do the same, since compliance with the resolution will help to maintain international peace and security, and to address pressing issues related to disarmament and international security.

United Nations A/66/112

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 June 2011
English
Original: Arabic/English/Russian/
Spanish

Sixty-sixth session
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Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/66/50.

11-39107 (E) 120711 140711

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 65/47, the General Assembly reaffirmed the ways and means regarding confidence- and security-building measures set out in the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1993 session, and it called upon Member States to pursue those ways and means through sustained consultations and dialogue, while at the same time avoiding actions that may hinder or impair such a dialogue. Furthermore, the General Assembly urged States to comply strictly with all bilateral, regional and international agreements, including arms control and disarmament agreements to which they are a party. The Assembly also emphasized that the objective of confidence-building measures should be to help strengthen international peace and security and be consistent with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, and encouraged the promotion of bilateral and regional confidence-building measures, with the consent and participation of the parties concerned, to avoid conflict and prevent the unintended and accidental outbreak of hostilities. It requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

2. A note verbale was sent on 7 April 2011 to all Member States requesting their views. To date, replies from the Governments of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Estonia, Jordan, Portugal, Spain, Turkmenistan and Ukraine have been received and are reproduced in section II below. Additional replies will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. Replies received from Member States

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

[Original: Spanish]
[6 May 2011]

There have been significant confidence-building initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean, the most important being the adoption in Tlatelolco of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco). This is the first and only formal Latin American disarmament agreement contributing towards regional and world peace. The binding provisions of the Treaty established Latin America as the first nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Estonia

[Original: English]
[5 May 2011]

Report of Estonia: Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

2011

1. Confidence and security-building measures are valuable tools in conflict prevention as well as in post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation. Estonia supports all regional and subregional initiatives and agreements designed to build confidence. In Europe, Estonia is an active participant in various confidence- and security-building measures, as it is widely understood that such measures help to substantially increase security and stability in the region.

2. Since it was established in 2002, Estonia has been a party to the Treaty on Open Skies, which constitutes the cornerstones of confidence- and security-building measures on conventional arms in Europe.

3. Estonia is a participating State in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which is a prime example of where confidence- and security-building measures have contributed to a new pattern of interaction. Under the Vienna Document 1999 on confidence- and security-building measures, Estonia annually exchanges up-to-date information with all member States of OSCE. As of 2006, the Vienna Document regional measure between Estonia and the Russian Federation has not been prolonged by the latter.

4. While not being a member State, Estonia has actively participated in the consultations on the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe since 2010. In the case of successful conclusion of the consultations, Estonia has shown full intent in becoming a member of the amended Treaty.

Jordan

[Original: Arabic]
[21 May 2011]

Confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels

1. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan supports the efforts of the United Nations aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels, in order to foster peace and security throughout the world. Jordan has consistently supported all General Assembly resolutions relating to peace and security at the international, regional and subregional levels, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, confidence-building measures at all levels, and disarmament and arms control, in order to avoid sowing mistrust among the States of the region, as that could potentially lead to armed conflicts in the future. Jordan is of the view that conflicts should be resolved peacefully through negotiation, enquiry, mediation,

conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means chosen by the parties.

2. Jordan abides by all Security Council resolutions concerning weapons of mass destruction, disarmament, proliferation and the use of force against civilians, the latest of which are resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) concerning Libya. It also urges other States to respect United Nations resolutions and bilateral, regional and international instruments, including disarmament instruments.

3. Jordan has a policy of complying with instruments relating to the control of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, which has a direct effect on its security policy at the regional and international levels. The country is party to several international instruments and supports many initiatives concerning conventional weapons, weapons of mass destruction, non-proliferation and counter-terrorism. It also supports the international programme of action on small arms and light weapons, in order to promote confidence and cooperation as well as establish peace and security among the States of the region and the world. Following are some of the instruments to which Jordan is party:

- The Non-Proliferation Treaty
- The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
- The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
- The Chemical Weapons Convention
- The Biological Weapons Convention
- The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism
- The Proliferation Security Initiative.

4. Jordan has concluded several regional and international instruments concerning military matters, strictly with a view to establishing security in the region. Among the countries and organizations with which it has concluded such instruments are the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union. The Government of Jordan therefore provides its military forces with sufficient equipment and weapons required to defend Jordan's territory, but not for the purpose of attacking other States. The Jordanian armed forces also participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations in all parts of the world, and Jordan is considered to be one of the leading troop-contributing countries.

5. By maintaining strong cooperative relations with its neighbours in the region that are built on mutual interests, Jordan strives to establish security and peace in the Middle East. In 1994, Jordan concluded a peace treaty with Israel. Since that time, Jordan has been a regional leader in acceding to international instruments concerning arms control and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, with the aim of establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. In 1998, Jordan signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. It subsequently launched an effort to remove all landmines along its border with Israel and established the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation in order to monitor the demining effort, ensure that by 2012 Jordan is

free of all mines or explosives that can cause civilian casualties and provide assistance to landmine victims.

6. Jordan has been one of the leading countries in the region in providing humanitarian assistance at the international level and has always sought to alleviate the suffering of the peoples of the region. It has received many refugees and displaced persons from various countries of the region that have been beset by conflicts and wars. Moreover, the Jordanian armed forces have provided free medical services, dispatched doctors and established field hospitals in Afghanistan, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon and Pakistan, as well as the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Some of those hospitals are still in operation.

7. Jordan believes that confidence- and security-building measures will increase stability, peace and security at the national, regional and international levels, as well as promote and strengthen equality, freedom and democracy.

Portugal

[Original: English]
[20 June 2011]

1. In terms of confidence-building measures, Portugal publishes an annual report on international trade and intermediation of defence products. Portugal also collects national data on the export of conventional weapons, which it submits to the European Union for its annual report, to the United Nations, to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and to the Wassenaar Arrangement secretariat.

2. Furthermore, all requests for international export certificates are evaluated in accordance with the criteria of the European Union Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, which is legally binding in all member States of the European Union.

Spain

[Original: Spanish]
[April 2011]

Spain's approach to confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels

1. The ultimate goal of an arms control or confidence- and security-building measure system should be to prevent conflicts by reducing the risk of erroneous perceptions and calculations vis-à-vis the military activities of others, establishing measures that inhibit the possibility of covert military preparations, and reducing the risk of surprise attacks and of inadvertently unleashing hostilities.

2. On the basis of that criterion, confidence- and security-building measures in the regional and subregional context are invaluable as preventive measures, being adapted to regional and subregional specificities, limited to a smaller number of parties, and more stringent and consequently more effective. All the foregoing increases the likelihood that the measures will be adopted and have force.

3. At the regional level, Spain has actively participated in all initiatives that have been undertaken in this regard: it is a signatory to the Treaty on Open Skies, which includes legally binding measures, and, as a participating State in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), is politically bound by the measures contained in the 1999 Vienna Document on confidence- and security-building measures and other OSCE documents.[1] Moreover, Spain has contributed to the implementation of the Agreement on Regional Stabilization under annex 1-B of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Peace Agreement).[2]

4. Among the body of principles which, in our view, should govern confidence- and security-building measures, as set forth in Spain's reply to the request for information pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/47, the following are particularly notable at the regional and subregional levels:

- Specificity: confidence- and security-building measures should be specifically negotiated for each case and each geographical area;
- Transparency: this should be based on the smooth flow of information exchanges and building of contacts, and responsive communications;
- Verifiability: the measures adopted should include a system for verifying their implementation. That is the only way to maintain confidence in cases of suspected non-compliance;
- Reciprocity: each party's gains in terms of a higher level of confidence in the other parties should be matched by similar gains in the other parties' level of confidence; otherwise, measures of this type will be much harder to negotiate;
- Voluntary negotiations and mandatory compliance: parties should feel comfortable with the measures agreed at each stage of the process. The political will required for the negotiation of measures of this type should be commensurate with the mandatory nature of compliance with these measures;[3]
- Progressivity: the measures should be seen as a process in which new and more effective measures are progressively developed as confidence between the parties improves;
- Complementarity: care should be taken at all times to ensure complementarity between the measures adopted at the global (United Nations), regional, subregional and bilateral levels and to avoid the duplication of measures.

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[1] Such as the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, the Global Exchange of Military Information and the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

[2] Specifically, article II of annex 1-B relates to confidence- and security-building measures in Bosnia and Herzegovina (similar to those in the Vienna Document) and article IV relates to measures for subregional arms control in the Republic of Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (more similar to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe). Our country's verification unit provides assistance to and participates in the organization and implementation of the verification measures set out under such agreements. Spain is also party to article V on stabilization measures with a broader geographical scope and which entered into force on 1 January 2002.

[3] Nevertheless, an imposed CBM-CSBM system, as under article II of annex 1-B of the Dayton Peace Agreement, can be effective if accompanied by an adequate system of international arbitration.

5. Furthermore, the effective implementation of confidence- and security-building measures calls for:

- A mechanism for consultations and for follow-up to the implementation of measures. It should facilitate complaints and the solution of problems that might arise in the practical implementation of measures, as well as negotiation of new measures or the modification of existing ones;
- An appropriate communications system, or, failing that, a network of contact points among the participants. At the executive level, there is a need to ensure compliance with the time limits for response, inherent in the various measures, and at the directive level, to remain sufficiently flexible to channel the information flow and to take decisions enabling confidence to be restored in the face of possible alarms.

Turkmenistan

[Original: Russian]
[23 May 2011]

General Assembly resolution 65/47, entitled "Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context"

1. In the short period since gaining independence, Turkmenistan has taken its rightful place among the progressive and dynamic countries of the world. Our country has achieved important successes in the economic and social development of society and the State and is actively working to build peace. It has acquired the status of permanent positive neutrality, recognized by the United Nations, which is the underpinning of its domestic and foreign policy, designed to strengthen social stability and harmony and develop friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the States of the region and throughout the world.

2. Turkmenistan maintains a peaceful foreign policy, developing relations with other States based on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. This is reflected in article 3 of the Act on permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan dated 27 December 1995.

3. In accordance with that Act, Turkmenistan does not participate in military blocs and unions or inter-State associations with rigid obligations or involving participants' collective responsibility. The foreign policy of Turkmenistan does not limit or infringe upon the interests of other States, nor does it threaten their security (article 4 of the Act).

4. Turkmenistan has undertaken not to start wars or military conflicts, participate in such wars or conflicts (except in exercise of the right to self-defence) or engage in any political, diplomatic or other steps that might lead to wars or military conflicts (article 5 of the Act).

5. Turkmenistan pursues international economic cooperation on the basis of equal rights, mutual advantage and the interests of the parties involved. It regards such cooperation as an essential tool for confidence-building among countries and regions and for maintaining peace and stability (article 7 of the Act).

6. The new version of the Constitution of Turkmenistan was approved on 26 September 2008. This was done on the basis of the inalienable right of Turkmenistan to determine its future and in keeping with its responsibility for the present and future of the homeland; as an expression of fidelity to the ancestral tenets of living in unity, peace and harmony; to preserve national values and interests while strengthening independence, sovereignty and the permanent neutral status of Turkmenistan; to guarantee the rights and liberties of every person and citizen while striving to ensure civil order and national harmony in society; and to secure the foundations of the rule of the people and of a democratic, law-based and secular State.

7. In accordance with the present Constitution, Turkmenistan, a fully fledged member of the international community, maintains its foreign policy based on the principles of permanent neutrality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, renunciation of the use of force and participation in military blocs and unions, and the promotion of peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the countries of the region and States throughout the world (article 6 of the Constitution).

Ukraine

[Original: Russian]
[11 May 2011]

1. Ukraine is promoting the establishment of new confidence- and security-building mechanisms on the basis of mutual understanding and openness in military and political activities, and is playing an active role in regional and subregional arms control systems.

2. The normative basis for international cooperation on confidence- and security-building measures within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe is the 1999 Vienna Document.

3. The Government is enhancing both bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the context of regional security systems in order to establish zones of stability and mutual confidence around Ukraine.

4. In accordance with chapter X of the 1999 Vienna Document, Ukraine is developing bilateral cooperation with neighbouring States on confidence- and security-building measures.

5. Ukraine is actively collaborating with Belarus, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia through the following bilateral intergovernmental agreements:

(a) Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on additional confidence- and security-building measures;

(b) Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on confidence- and security-building measures and the development of bilateral military contacts;

(c) Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland on confidence- and security-building measures;

(d) Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Slovak Republic on additional confidence- and security-building measures.

6. The agreements provide for prior notification of military activities, for invitations to observe exercises, and for inspections of and visits to military units.

7. In accordance with the agreements, the parties each conduct two to three confidence- and security-building measures per year in their countries in addition to the quota of inspections established in the 1999 Vienna Document.

8. Since the entry into force of the agreements (2001 in the case of Slovakia; 2002 in the case of Belarus and Hungary; and 2004 in the case of Poland), 115 measures have been conducted in Ukraine and elsewhere.

9. The annual working meetings held to assess implementation of the agreements provide an opportunity for open dialogue to take place on the establishment of new mechanisms for cooperation.

10. An important confidence-building step is for parties to agreements to refrain from tactical military exercises at the battalion scale and above in the vicinity of the borders with their neighbours.

11. A document on naval confidence- and security-building measures in the Black Sea has been in force since 2003. This politically binding document provides for measures aimed at improving regional security and stability, and at establishing good-neighbourly relations and cooperation.

12. Within the framework of the document, coastal States (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine) exchange navigation, hydrographic and meteorological information.

13. In addition, the participating States voluntarily:

(a) Inform one another of environmental problems and conduct joint exercises and training in that field;

(b) Cooperate to counter terrorism and other threats and challenges to security, including, where necessary, providing assistance to combat organized crime and illicit trafficking in drugs and weapons;

(c) Take steps to prevent interference in maritime navigation and air traffic in order to provide assistance in eliminating unjustified tension and reducing the risk of confrontation.

14. The document provides an opportunity to widen and deepen contacts between the naval structures of the participating States and to organize joint activities (annual naval confidence-building exercises and visits to naval bases).

15. The Black Sea Naval Cooperation Task Group (BLACKSEAFOR) Agreement between Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine has been in force since 2001.

16. A multinational naval cooperation force, BLACKSEAFOR was established to further promote friendship, good-neighbourly relations and mutual trust among the States of the Black Sea, and to strengthen peace and stability in the region by deepening cooperation and interaction among naval forces. It is a naval (maritime) on-call task force.

17. The main areas of BLACKSEAFOR activities are: search and rescue, humanitarian assistance, anti-mine and environmental protection operations; goodwill visits and other measures agreed upon by States parties.

18. The primary purpose of the BLACKSEAFOR force is the conduct of exercises, which take place twice a year (in April and August) and entail the implementation of a common training programme and goodwill (friendly) visits to the ports of States parties to the Agreement.

19. During the period 2001-2011, 17 BLACKSEAFOR exercises have been conducted.

20. In 2004, four Black Sea States — Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine — founded operation "Black Sea harmony", in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1566 (2004), which call upon all States to pool their efforts to combat terrorism and trafficking in illicit goods and weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

21. The operation's primary objectives are: to maintain a naval presence on commercial maritime routes; to engage in ongoing surveillance of the situation at sea and in the air in national naval zones of responsibility; to conduct intelligence operations (as required); to exchange information on suspicious vessels; and to coordinate action through the operation's permanent coordination centre (located at a naval base in the city of Eregli, Turkey).

22. We believe that the active participation of Ukraine in implementing existing treaties on international conventional arms, particularly agreements with neighbouring States on additional confidence- and security-building measures, promotes the maintenance of peace and stability in the regional and subregional contexts.

United Nations A/66/113

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 June 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Item 100 (e) of the preliminary list*
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains an account of the activities undertaken by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific during the period from July 2010 to June 2011. During the reporting period, the Regional Centre launched two new projects on armed violence reduction and prevention, and on strengthening the media's role and capacity in advocating and promoting disarmament and non-proliferation in Asia and the Pacific. The Centre continued to organize annual conferences on disarmament and non-proliferation issues, which served as an important forum to assess progress achieved in the areas of disarmament and non-proliferation, and to discuss the way forward. It expanded its outreach and advocacy activities, and strengthened existing partnerships and interactions with various stakeholders in the region and beyond.

Since the Regional Centre depends solely on voluntary financial contributions to carry out its programmatic activities, it is critical that Member States, in particular those from the region, take full ownership of the Centre and provide political and financial support to its programmatic activities benefiting the Asia-Pacific region.

In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Member States and other donors for their support and financial contributions to the Regional Centre to ensure the sustainability of its activities and operation. The Secretary-General is also grateful to the Government of the host country, Nepal, and other States that have provided financial and in-kind contributions to the Centre.

* A/66/50.

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I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/39 D, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific is mandated to provide, on request, substantive support for initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by the Member States of the Asia-Pacific region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, through appropriate utilization of available resources. The Centre coordinates the implementation of regional activities of the Office for Disarmament Affairs in the Asia-Pacific region.

2. By its resolution 65/83, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction for the activities carried out in the past year by the Regional Centre and expressed its gratitude to the Government of the host country, Nepal, for its cooperation and financial support. The Assembly reaffirmed its strong support for the role of the Centre in the promotion of United Nations activities at the regional level to strengthen peace, stability and security in the Asia-Pacific region, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution.

3. The present report is submitted in compliance with the above-mentioned request and covers the activities of the Regional Centre during the period from July 2010 to June 2011. A financial statement on the status of the Trust Fund for the Regional Centre for the first year of the biennium 2010-2011 is contained in the annex.

II. Activities of the Regional Centre

4. During the reporting period, the Regional Centre focused its programmatic activities on the following areas: promoting the implementation of global disarmament and non-proliferation instruments; enhancing regional dialogue and confidence-building in the areas of disarmament, non-proliferation and security; and outreach and advocacy.

A. Promoting the implementation of global disarmament and non-proliferation instruments

5. In its resolution 63/23, entitled "Promoting development through armed violence prevention and reduction", the General Assembly, cognizant of past and ongoing efforts, including within the United Nations system, to achieve the Millennium Development Goals through the prevention and reduction of armed violence at the national, regional and international levels, stressed the need for a coherent and integrated approach to the prevention of armed violence, with a view to achieving sustainable peace and development. In order to assist Member States in addressing the challenges posed by armed violence in the Asia-Pacific region, the Regional Centre launched a new project in November 2010 involving regional best practices seminars for Asia and the Pacific on armed violence reduction and prevention.

6. With the financial support of the Government of Switzerland, the Regional Centre, in cooperation with the Government of Nepal, the secretariat of the Geneva

Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), organized the first regional best and promising practices seminar on armed violence reduction and prevention for South and South-East Asia, in Kathmandu, in March 2011. Representatives of 17 Member States from South and South-East Asia, as well as international, regional and civil society organizations participated in the seminar. The seminar was preceded by a one-day preparatory workshop for civil society organizations in the region. Participants discussed specific topics related to armed violence, including youth, gender and urban and rural violence. Joint cooperation between Governments, civil society and the private sector was identified as an effective approach in reducing armed violence. Community-based approaches, the role of the media and integrating gender perspectives into Government programmes aimed at addressing armed violence were also considered. The seminar proved to be useful in exchanging international, regional and national experiences, good practices and lessons learned to address the armed violence issue in South and South-East Asia. It also contributed to fostering intersectoral and interregional cooperation, and assisted in highlighting mechanisms for assistance to reduce and prevent armed violence in the region.

7. The Regional Centre continued to assist the Government of Nepal in its efforts to address the challenges posed by illicit small arms. Together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Mine Action Service, it organized a capacity-building workshop on small arms and other portable lethal weapons control, in Kathmandu, in September 2010. The workshop took place under the overall umbrella of the Nepal Working Group on Small Arms and Other Portable Lethal Weapons.[1] It focused on strengthening the capacity of Government officials, national and international civil society organizations and United Nations agencies to address issues related to small arms and other portable lethal weapons control in Nepal more effectively. The work of the Working Group resulted in the establishment of a national surveillance system on incidents related to small arms and other portable lethal weapons in Nepal.

8. The Regional Centre provided substantive support for a regional workshop on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in South-East Asia, held in Hanoi from 28 September to 1 October 2010. The workshop, organized by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, aimed to enhance national capacities for the management of export control processes at a practical level and to improve sharing of information and experience among participating countries. It also facilitated technical assistance related to the implementation of the resolution.

9. To promote the process of an arms trade treaty, the Regional Centre supported the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in organizing a regional seminar, entitled "Supporting the Arms Trade Treaty Negotiations through Regional Discussions and Expertise Sharing", in Central, South and South-East Asia, which was held in Kathmandu from 10 to 12 November 2010. Representatives of 20 countries as well as from international, regional and civil society organizations participated in the seminar. The participants discussed some elements of an arms trade treaty, including its scope, parameters and implementation. The seminar also supported the importance of a region-specific approach on this issue.

[1] The Working Group was established by the Regional Centre, together with the South Asia Regional Office of the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Mine Action Service-Nepal, in July 2010.

10. Through its assistance to the Peace Support Working Group, Nepal, the Regional Centre contributed substantively to the elaboration by the Government of Nepal of its National Action Plan on Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), which was adopted and launched in February 2011. Nepal is the first country in South Asia, the second in Asia and the twenty-fourth on the international level to have such a plan. The Centre will continue to provide substantive support to the Peace Support Working Group and to assist the Government of Nepal in the implementation of its National Action Plan.

B. Promoting regional dialogue and confidence in the areas of disarmament, non-proliferation and security

11. The Regional Centre, in cooperation with the Governments of Japan and the Republic of Korea, organized two annual conferences on disarmament and non-proliferation issues aimed to address pressing matters in the fields of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation at the international and regional levels. The conferences were important forums for Government officials, experts and representatives of academia and civil society to engage in frank discussions on those questions.

12. In cooperation with the Government of Japan and Saitama City, Japan, the Regional Centre organized the twenty-second United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues, entitled "A Nuclear-Weapon-Free World: Making Steady Progress from Vision to Action", which was held from 25 to 27 August 2010. The Conference drew more than 80 participants and observers from Governments, international organizations, research and academic institutions, as well as civil society. It was also open to citizens of Saitama City. The Conference assessed the outcome of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and addressed ways to make progress in achieving nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It also discussed the Nuclear Security Summit as well as concrete actions towards achieving a nuclear-weapon-free world. In addition, regional disarmament and non-proliferation challenges were addressed at the Conference, including ways to promote confidence-building measures in the Asia-Pacific region. Moreover, the role of civil society in promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education was on the agenda of the Conference, as was the role of academic and research institutes in laying the foundation for multilateral disarmament diplomacy.

13. On the margins of the Conference, the Regional Centre, in cooperation with Saitama City, organized a disarmament education workshop for high school students, which enabled students and teachers from four high schools in the city to present their views on current disarmament and non-proliferation challenges, and to hold lively and proactive discussions with some of the participants in the Conference.

14. The Regional Centre, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea, organized the Ninth United Nations-Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues, held in Jeju, Republic of Korea, on 2 and 3 December 2010. The Conference, entitled "Nuclear Renaissance and International Peace and Security", brought together 40 participants from Governments, civil society, academic institutions and intergovernmental organizations to discuss challenges and opportunities for global nuclear expansion

and to address the impact of nuclear renaissance on international and regional peace and security.

15. At the Conference, participants discussed the challenges, opportunities and implications of the recent trend of global nuclear energy expansion as it relates to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation as well as enhancing nuclear security and preventing nuclear terrorism, and stressed the importance of closer coordination and cooperation among States and relevant international organizations in this regard. The Conference welcomed the outcome of the Nuclear Security Summit, held in 2010, and expressed the hope that the second Summit, to be held in Seoul in 2012, would address more concrete actions towards nuclear security.

16. In cooperation with the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association, and with financial support from the Government of China, the Regional Centre organized a regional workshop for East and South-East Asia on Strengthening the Capacity of the Media in Advocating and Promoting Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, held in Beijing on 20 and 21 January 2011. Over 50 participants, including senior media professionals from 11 East and South-East Asian countries, disarmament experts from think tanks and international organizations participated in the workshop, which was the first in recent years to focus on the role of the media in promoting disarmament. The workshop provided a unique platform for frank and open discussions among media professionals, disarmament experts and civil society representatives on disarmament topics, including ways and means to strengthen a two-way communication approach and cooperation between the disarmament community and the media to promote joint efforts to advance disarmament and non-proliferation. The role of the new social media in such efforts was also addressed.

17. The workshop recognized the key role played by the media in raising the profile and public awareness of disarmament issues and in shaping the policies and actions of Governments in this regard. Participants also presented the media's perspectives, including challenges in reporting on disarmament and non-proliferation issues.

C. Partnership, outreach and advocacy

18. The Regional Centre continued to strengthen partnerships by promoting information-sharing and dialogue, and exploring joint initiatives and projects with regional stakeholders, including Member States, regional and subregional organizations, other United Nations entities, as well as civil society.

19. To promote the "Global Week of Action Against Gun Violence", initiated by the International Action Network on Small Arms, the Regional Centre, together with other members of the Nepal Working Group on Small Arms and Other Portable Lethal Weapons, organized outreach activities in Kathmandu, including an awareness-raising and capacity-building workshop on combating gun violence in Nepal, in June 2011. The workshop was attended by parliamentarians, political leaders and the media, and focused on testimonies of survivors of gun violence and the relevance of the United Nations Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons, and an arms trade treaty in the context of combating the scourge caused by illicit small arms in the country.

20. The Regional Centre enhanced its partnerships with regional and other intergovernmental organizations, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, as well as such United Nations agencies as UNDP, UNICEF and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as academic institutions and regional non-governmental organizations. Efforts are under way to explore joint initiatives and projects on peace and disarmament-related issues.

21. The Regional Centre continued its outreach efforts by regularly distributing its newsletter and updating its website (www.unrcpd.org.np) to ensure that regular and accurate information about its work, as well as relevant global and regional developments in the area of peace and disarmament, are consistently provided to the end-users.

D. Future activities

22. During the reporting period, the Regional Centre launched its new projects on enhancing public security and stability in Asia and the Pacific through armed violence reduction and prevention, and on strengthening the capacity of the media in advocating and promoting peace and disarmament in Asia and the Pacific. The Centre intends to continue conducting additional regional seminars and workshops to implement the two projects. In addition, it plans to launch its Inter-Institutional Training Course for Law Enforcement Officers, which was developed with a view to strengthening the capacities of countries in their efforts to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons at the national level and across the region. The Centre is also exploring with Member States, donors and other stakeholders in the region the possibility of developing additional projects that meet the practical needs of countries in the region in the fields of disarmament and arms control.

III. Staffing and financing

23. The Regional Centre continues to rely on extrabudgetary resources for its core staff. The Governments of Switzerland and Nepal continued to support the Centre in funding a Special Coordinator for Peace and Disarmament Programmes, a United Nations Volunteer and local support staff.

24. The Secretary-General would like to express his appreciation to Member States for their support in making provision in the regular budget, starting in the biennium 2010-2011, for two posts (1 P-3 and 1 General Service) as well as providing an allocation from the regular budget to cover a portion of the operating costs of the Regional Centre. This additional capacity contributed to establishing a stable core team of skilled Professional and support staff at the Centre to enable it to carry out its mandate effectively.

25. During 2010, voluntary contributions in the amount of $295,503 were received from Member States. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to those Member States and the civil society organizations that have contributed to the Regional Centre, namely, China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey, as well as the Tokyo Club. These financial and in-kind contributions are essential to ensure the sustainability of the

operation of the Centre, its core activities and its programmes. The Secretary-General urges all Member States, in particular those from the region, as well as other donors to provide financial resources in support of the Centre's programme benefiting the Asia-Pacific region.

IV. Conclusion

26. During the reporting period, the Regional Centre expanded its scope of activities by initiating new projects developed with a view to addressing the specific needs of Member States in the region in the area of peace and disarmament. The Centre's annual conferences on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation continued to serve as important forums to discuss in an open and frank manner some of the key disarmament and non-proliferation challenges facing the international community at the international and regional levels, and to identify possible ways and means to meet those challenges. The Centre also stepped up its efforts to strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders in the region with a view to achieving synergy in promoting disarmament and non-proliferation activities in the region.

27. As the principal United Nations regional entity to address disarmament and non-proliferation issues in the Asia-Pacific region, the Regional Centre strives to develop and implement projects which meet the actual needs of Member States in the region in the fields of disarmament and non-proliferation. In order to enable the Centre to attain that goal, it is critical that Member States, especially those from the region, continue to provide political and financial support to the Regional Centre.

Annex

Status of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific for 2010

(United States dollars)

Fund balance, 31 December 2009	**559 837**
Income, 1 January-31 December 2010	
Voluntary contributions	295 503
Interest income	12 115
Other/miscellaneous income	599
Subtotal	**868 054**
Expenditure, 1 January-31 December 2010	209 384
Programme support costs	22 592
Subtotal	**231 976**
Prior-period adjustments	—
Reserves and fund balance, 31 December 2010	**636 078**

Note: The information is based on the statement of income and expenditure for 2010. During the period, contributions totalling $295,503 were received from China ($50,000), Japan ($70,841), Kazakhstan ($10,000), Nepal ($90,228), Pakistan ($4,959), Switzerland ($66,475) and Thailand ($3,000).

During the period 1 January to 31 May 2011, additional contributions totalling $237,041 were received from China ($50,000), Nepal ($88,697), Pakistan ($4,988), the Republic of Korea ($50,000), Switzerland ($21,719.50), Turkey ($10,000) and the Tokyo Club ($11,636.68).